

OFFICIAL RETURN
OF THE ELECTION IN THIS DISTRICT, OCTOBER, 1860.

BOXES.	CONGRESS.			LEGISLATURE.			TAX COLLECTOR.		
	J. D. ASHMORE.	S. M. MATTHEWS.	C. S. MATTHEWS.	J. D. ASHMORE.	S. M. MATTHEWS.	C. S. MATTHEWS.	J. D. ASHMORE.	S. M. MATTHEWS.	C. S. MATTHEWS.
Anderson C. H.	791	15	654	601	578	501	309	307	319
Pendleton	102	11	139	137	133	117	35	13	30
Raynie's	57	1	56	47	30	28	26	16	11
Craytonville	119	83	90	101	69	39	22	67	9
Sherard's	102	60	74	67	59	80	19	22	25
Greenwood	24	20	39	27	25	21	21	4	31
Boneman's	42	22	19	11	9	60	10	26	15
White Plains	51	48	37	48	41	29	9	1	5
Townville	56	54	38	48	36	20	24	23	5
Storeville	20	50	47	22	42	25	22	31	2
Centerville	113	77	94	82	88	60	58	39	70
Andersonville	87	73	62	68	29	34	54	9	62
Williamston	33	33	20	9	17	29	23	2	33
Honea Path	61	64	48	41	22	46	12	57	2
Stantonville	36	29	13	14	24	1	30	2	4
Howard's	39	28	65	35	13	23	18	41	2
Calhoun	57	41	47	15	11	14	11	11	6
McClinton's	111	61	66	82	40	102	34	41	48
Orville	44	31	29	34	30	26	11	13	3
Douthit's	111	72	71	69	30	66	85	40	72
Brown's Master Ground	20	17	19	16	16	8	7	15	3
Bellon	17	18	18	13	9	11	9	8	3
Evergreen	17	18	18	13	9	11	9	8	3
Minion's	17	18	18	13	9	11	9	8	3
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	2164	40	1825	1724	1615	1234	1171	936	893
									668
									511
									128
									98

Political.
SPEECH OF HON. B. F. PERRY,
Delivered at Anderson C. H. October 10th, 1860.

CORRESPONDENCE.
ANDERSON C. H. S. C. }
October 11, 1860.
HON. B. F. PERRY—Dear Sir: We, the undersigned, citizens of Anderson, appreciating the motives and sentiments in your speech delivered in our Court House on yesterday, respectfully request a copy of your speech for publication. Your compliance with this request will greatly oblige us.
Yours very respectfully,
ISIAH W. TAYLOR,
JOHN MILLWEE,
JAMES WILSON,
R. H. HUBBARD,
B. A. McALISTER,
N. McALISTER,
J. E. ENGLAND,
A. M. HOLLAND,
DAVID M. WATSON,
W. N. MAJOR,
JOHN WILSON,
B. F. CRAYTON.

BRUNSON HOUSE, October 12, 1860.
Gentlemen: I herewith send you a copy of my speech, written most hurriedly last night, and now I have not time to even read it and correct its many errors.
Yours, &c.,
B. F. PERRY.

ISIAH W. TAYLOR AND OTHERS.
SPEECH.
FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:
I appear before you, in compliance with your request, yesterday evening. I do so from my respect for you and not in any spirit of opposition to my honorable friend, Col. Ashmore, whom I have assisted to honor and shall continue to honor. He has been gallant and true, true to you, true to the South and true to the Republic. I can differ with him in politics, and point out his errors, and he may do the same towards myself, without any diminution of friendship or good feeling.

This compliment, to know my political views, is wholly unwarranted on my part. My life has been a very humble one, and my opinions will probably influence no one. Unfortunately I have been in the minority all my life, and yet I have had the gratification of seeing the State of South Carolina come round and occupy the very position pointed out by myself and urged on her adoption. This was the case in our nullification excitement. I entreated the State to forbear and have patience, not to throw herself in hostility to the Federal Government, and the tariff would be modified. But I and my principles were repudiated. An extra session of the Legislature was called, a convention of the sovereignty of the State was ordered. The nullification, an army organized, armaments of war purchased, and after all nothing was done. The State quietly submitted.

Again, in 1851, during our secession excitement I opposed the action of the State, and predicted that it must end in folly and nothing else. The terms of traitor and submission were about the mildest used to characterize my course. But after convening again her sovereignty, South Carolina determined to let the Union go on and live under it? I thought then, that this terrible second lesson would teach the fire-eaters wisdom, and they would not again attempt to lead off in a disunion movement, in a movement in which no single State would countenance or tolerate. But I was mistaken. It seems that some people never can learn wisdom by experience. We are now on the eve of another great political storm.

Once more, fellow-citizens, I find myself in a very lean minority, opposed to the counsel and action of my friends and my State. But, fellow-citizens, minorities have no terror for me, and majorities no attraction, when opposed to the interests and welfare of my native State. Philip P. Barbour, a distinguished statesman of Virginia, once said, that his brother James Barbour, still more distinguished in the Old Dominion, had the faculty of snuffing a political majority far in the distance, and trimming his sails so as to catch the breeze and float on it to distinction and power. I have no such talent, my friends, and I care not to have. It is enough for me to follow the dictates of my own judgment, and have the approval of my own conscience. The applause of the multitude would be a poor compensation for such a sacrifice. Office, distinction and power gained at the sacrifice of one's country is dishonorable and ignominious.

I am, fellow-citizens, still a Union man, and will cling to the Union of these States as long as there is hope of redress in the Union. The character of Washington and his political sentiments made a deep impression on my early manhood. I prefer to follow him and his teachings to that of any other American statesman. And I do not feel that I am wrong in uttering the noble and patriotic sentiments of this illustrious man, who stands first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen. I shall never be ashamed to own the sentiments of his Farewell Address.

I have said that South Carolina is on the eve of another great political excitement. It is true, and it is as unfortunate as it is true. After our full share of strife and turmoil, we shall see our noble little State doing precisely as she has done on two occasions—followed by no other Southern State. Her steps and quietly occupy her position in the Union. My friends, Colonel Orr and you differently. Time will tell. In his prediction. They

tell you Lincoln, the Black Republican candidate, will be elected President of these United States, and that a dissolution of the Union must follow. I do not believe a word of it. The fusion of New York will carry that State against Lincoln, and without the vote of New York he cannot be elected President. There is, at this time, a hope too that Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Rhode Island may go against the Black Republicans. If Lincoln does not get a majority of the electoral college, the election will devolve on the House of Representatives. The Senate will have to elect a Vice-President from the two highest candidates for that office, who will be Hamlin and Everett. The latter will be chosen. In the House of Representatives there will be sixteen votes for Lincoln and seventeen opposed to him. Of these seventeen, four are equally divided between Bell and Breckinridge. The friends of the latter, and on the fourth day of March Edward Everett will become President of the United States! This, I think, from present appearances altogether probable. Mr. Everett is a patriot and a gentleman, a statesman and a scholar, and I have every confidence in his administering the Government strictly on Constitutional principles.

But suppose it be Lincoln elected. Is that any reason why we should break up the Union, throw the country into a revolution and civil war, and endanger our property, our liberty, and independence? And this, too, before we have seen any danger. It would be like a man's cutting his throat to keep from dying! What would you say of a man who became alarmed, and was afraid that his house would burn up some night because the shingles were dry, and make his wife and children sleep in the woods to avoid the danger of such a conflagration? You would pronounce him a madman! And yet he would be acting with the same precaution that characterizes those who advise a dissolution of the Union to escape the dangers of Abraham Lincoln's administration of the Government! Whilst we have a majority of the Senate, the President elect can do no harm. If he advises a dangerous measure and it is adopted by the House of Representatives, it will not pass the Senate. If Seward is nominated as Secretary of State and Sumner as Minister to England, their nominations will be rejected by the Senate.

It does not become a brave people or a wise people to be alarmed too soon. When danger comes let us meet it like men. Do not fly from an enemy before you ascertain his strength. We will not give up so great a boon as this Federal Government on an uncertainty. It would be like the lonely traveller tendering his purse to a suspicious fellow whom he meets in the woods before it was demanded, in order to save his life. The Black Republicans do not pretend to have any power to interfere with slavery where it already exists. They only contend for the right to keep it from going where it does not exist! This is the worst feature in their programme. And it really amounts to nothing. There is no territory at present where slavery can be carried, where it does not already exist. No one now supposes that slavery can be introduced into Kansas or Nebraska. It is already established in New Mexico. And like water, which always seeks its level, slavery will go where it is profitable, and cannot be forced where it is not. Every people soon find out their own interest, and pursue it in spite of all legislation.

Southern politicians have been in the habit of confounding the principles of the Black Republican with those of the abolitionists. They are distinct and separate. The abolitionists are sincere, honest, fanatics, negro-worshippers, who will not be restrained by any constitutional principle from the abolition of slavery. They have already declared that they will not support Abe Lincoln for the Presidency. Gerrit Smith has been nominated as the candidate of this party. He will probably receive twenty thousand votes in the State of New York. On the other hand, the Black Republican party care nothing for the negro and will venture nothing to accomplish his emancipation. Their only ambition is to get the Federal Government into their hands and share its spoils and offices. The negro question they have agitated only for the purpose of uniting the free States in Presidential elections against the slave States. They know that if this can be done they will succeed, for there is a large majority of votes in the free States.

But, fellow-citizens, the institution of slavery, pervading fifteen States of this Union, forming the basis of their wealth and prosperity, worth hundreds and thousands of millions of dollars, is too strong and powerful ever to be successfully assailed by any power on earth. I have no apprehension of it. None at all. The African is adapted to slavery, and happier and better off in that condition than any other. In all ages, for more than four thousand years past, he has always been and must always be either a slave or a savage. He has not the energy, industry or talent for self-government and civilization. African emancipation has been a signal failure wherever it has been attempted. So happy and contented is the slave in the Southern States that he does not aspire to or desire his freedom.

Let me tell you also, and all my fire-eating friends throughout the State, that this great and glorious Union of sovereign States, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, with her thirty-five millions of inhabitants, eminent for their prosperity, their wealth, civilization, virtue and patriotism, is likewise too strong and powerful, united by too many ties geographical, social, commercial, agricultural, mechanical and political ever to be destroyed whilst our present enlightenment and civilization continue. When a dark age shall come over this land as did over the Roman Empire, then

and not before will this American Republic be torn into fragments and ruin. There is no danger of the Government at this time or for years to come. Political excitement we have had and will continue to have. They are the necessary consequence of freedom and liberty. Like the agitation of the Ocean by the storms and whirl winds which sweep over its waters, they only tend to purify and preserve the body politic. The great sea of Democracy will be as smooth and as clear, as bright as ever as soon as the agitation closes. So too with our Government—it will grow and gain strength and life by these agitations and excitements.

No, fellow-citizens, this Union cannot be destroyed. It is cemented by its antagonisms in interest, pursuits, occupations, soil, climate, &c. The North is dependent on the South for our cotton, sugar, rice and carrying trade. We are dependent on them for their manufactures, their cloths, their calicoes, their shoes, and a thousand other articles which we cannot do well without. So it is with the East and West. If our interests and pursuits were identical, we should be rivals and could live without each other. A man and his wife are very differently constituted; their pursuits, tastes and feelings are very different, and yet this very difference is the strong tie which unites them together for life, and makes them absolutely necessary for each other. So it is in a great measure with the different sections of the Republic.

The great rivers which rise in one State and flows through other States are geographical bonds which never can be severed. The mighty Mississippi, with her tributaries watering seventeen or eighteen States cannot belong to two independent governments. The people at its source must have this great outlet for their trade and commerce. Whilst the mouth of the Mississippi river belonged to Spain, the Western States, then just springing into life, found it so intolerable that they were ready for revolution, or war, or separation to remedy so great an evil. What would they not be ready to do or venture in such a case now?

There is a common inheritance of national glory and honor which ought forever to bind this Union together. How can we divide the honors and valor of the American Revolution? Are we of the South willing to give up all the glory of Bunker Hill, Saratoga, Concord, Lexington, Princeton and Germantown? Are the Northern people willing to forego all share in the laurels won at Yorktown, Guilford, Eutaw, King's Mountain and Cowpens? Who is willing, North or South, to consent that he shall no longer be called the countryman of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Adams, Rutledge, Warren, and other patriots and heroes of the Revolution? These things cannot be, must not be divided.

Suppose the North separated from the South by Mason & Dixon's line! How long would the Southern States live in harmony together? There would soon arise sectional feeling between the Atlantic and Western States as embittered as those which now exists between the Northern and Southern States. The States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi would soon want to tax the Atlantic States to build up a great system of internal improvements and a tariff. Then we should have another division, and so it would go on until the division of States would take place. We should be like the fellow who said there were more poor people than rich, and if the rich did not mind, the poor people would rise up and divide out equally all the property of the country. A friend said to him that in a few years the property thus divided would change hands again, and once more society would be rich and poor. Then said the fellow, "We will have another divide." I suppose our divisions would go on until the Parishes of Goose Creek, Christ Church, All Saints and Saint Peter's would all become independent nationalities!

No, fellow-citizens, these petty divisions will not take place in this age of civilization and enlightenment. There is not a kingdom or nation on earth which can at this time be divided into two kingdoms or two nations. The wisdom of man is against it, civilization makes it preferable all over the world to consolidate and strengthen governments and nations instead of dividing and weakening them. The growth and strength of the American Republic illustrates this feeling and tendency most beautifully and happily. We have gone on adding to the Republic, whilst trying to divide it, State after State and Territory after Territory, till our domain is five times as large as it was at the origin of the Republic.

I am annoyed to hear sensible men, patriots and statesmen speak so flippantly as they do of disunion and revolution. They seem to think a change of government and civil war as small matters, a sort of position to amuse themselves with. It would be well if they were to turn their attention to the study of the history of revolutions in all ages and countries. Let them look to England during and preceding the reign of Cromwell. Turn to France and study her bloody massacres during her civil changes and revolutions. It is no holiday affair when the citizens of the same country begin to butcher and slaughter each other. You and your sons will have to leave your homes, your wives and your daughters to the protection of your slaves, whilst you go forth to meet the enemy. Of all the expenses of a Government, that of keeping up armies is the most terrible and oppressive. Every soldier costs the Government one thousand dollars, annually. He cannot be maintained at a less expense, including all the outlay of armies and ammunition, &c. This is the estimate of military men and the experience of all modern armies.

But I am told that honor and pride and patriotism will not stop to count the cost or look to the danger of such a contest. We have been insulted and injured by the Northern people and must redress the wrongs and injuries. Fellow-citizens, the honor of a patriot and statesman is not the honor of a duellist who must resent unto blood the slightest rude brush of his coat tail. No, gentlemen, a patriot and a statesman has no such honor and should have none such. The duellist may go out and sacrifice his own life and society is but little injured by it. No one else may be involved in his ruin. Not so with those who stir up revolutions and civil wars. They involve every one, women and children, all have to share the common desolation and ruin. It is far better and more in accordance with the honor of the patriot to bear and forbear whilst political evils are tolerable, than to plunge their country into all the horrors of a civil war and revolution. It is more wise to hold on to a Government with many errors and evils than to run the risk of getting a worse one.

I know full well that duty and patriotism as well as honor sometimes require that a people should meet boldly and promptly all the dire consequences and dangers of civil war and revolution. But like the separation of man and wife it should not be done for slight and transient causes. If every couple were to separate because the husband has been rude or the wife peevish there might be very few couples living together. And so it is with a nation of people, if every sectional strife were to produce division, no union could exist.

That the South has been greatly outraged and wronged by the North, no one will more readily admit than myself. But I am not disposed to take

the Japanese mode of redressing our wrongs and insults. It is customary with that peculiar nation of people for a gentleman, when insulted to go up to his adversary, give him a look of defiance, disembowel himself and fall a corpse at the feet of the man who had dared to insult him! This is Japanese revenge! And when I hear South Carolina talk of going out of the Union, solitary and alone, or in company with the cotton States, I assimilate it to this code of honor amongst the Japanese.

In 1853, shortly after our secession contest was over, I was in the city of Washington, and had an interesting conversation with President Fillmore, in reference to our Quixotic movement. He said to me, if South Carolina had succeeded, I intended to stop the mails and collect the duties on board a vessel in the port of Charleston. This would have checked-mated your movement without a drop of blood being shed. The commercial interests of South Carolina would have been so shocked and paralyzed by such a course that your State would have been forced back to the Union within a few weeks. Will not such a course be pursued at this time in case of secession on the part of South Carolina?

There are many politicians in the South who think that if we were separated from the North our peculiar institutions would no longer be in any danger and that the Northern people would no longer annoy and harass us. They are about as wise in this notion as the girl was when she concluded to marry her old suitor to get rid of him! She did not perceive that she was placing him in a position to annoy her a great deal more. Just so the Northern people will be placed by our separation from them. Now we have some control over them and some restraint on their action towards us. Then we shall have none at all. They will be to us a foreign people on our borders. Though separated from them in Government, we shall not be removed from them geographically, one inch. The facilities of our slaves escaping will be enhanced ten-fold. Instead of stealing off one at a time they may go over the line in hundreds and thousands. When once there, they will bid defiance to their masters. Now we have some chance of recapturing them.

A stronger abolition movement, could not be attempted on the part of the South, than that of disunion. If we are involved in a war with the North, as we certainly would be, what is to prevent the northern people landing an army in the lower part of South Carolina, and proclaiming freedom to the slaves who shall flock to their standard. How many thousands of slaves might they carry off in a short time! What desolation and wide spread ruin might not such a servile war inflict on our country. Let us then look before we leap. Better, far better, to unite with Governor Wise of Virginia, and fight for our property and our Constitutional rights in the United States, a better defense than any man anywhere else.

I have said that I have no apprehension of danger to slavery whilst we continue in the Union. This institution in the South has been growing stronger and stronger for the last half century. I remember very well when every one in the Southern States spoke very differently of slavery from what he now does. We have all thought more about it, and become better informed on the subject. We see and feel that the negro is in his proper condition. I heard a gentleman of great intelligence say, in 1828 or 1830, that slaves would not be worth owning in ten or twenty years. I told him he was under a delusion, but it was a delusion which others shared with him. What has been the result? Negro men then were worth five hundred dollars. Now they sell for fifteen hundred dollars. Instead of being valueless, they have increased three-fold in value!

The feeling of the northern people is decidedly more favorable to slavery than it ever was before. At this very time almost one-half of the northern people are with us on the subject of slavery, and fighting our battles there with the Black Republicans. How unwise it would be to convert this almost equal division of the northern people into enemies by a separation from them. As soon as disunion took place they would be crushed out and silenced in our cause. Nay more, they would be compelled to take sides against us. This would double the enemy at home. Abroad we should be shorn of our great strength to defend our institution against the abolition feeling of Europe, which is as strong if not stronger, than that of the New England States.

My fellow-citizens, I am one who prefers to live under a great and powerful Government, a Government which has the will and the ability to protect me abroad or at home. Now when an American citizen goes among the most distant nations of the earth, he knows that your glorious stars and stripes, the flag of a great and powerful nation will be his protection. He is known and respected as an American citizen. How different would be his case if he exhibited the Palmetto flag or the flag of the southern States! Long may that proud banner, with all its stars, wave over you, as a united and happy people.

I have been called all my life a submission man. Well, there is no dishonor or disgrace in submitting to the laws of one's country. I have done cheerfully and willingly, whilst those who thus taunt me, have been forced to be submission men with me. But, fellow-citizens, if ever real danger should come, I hope that I shall be as ready to lay down my life in defence of the State as any one. Her interest and her welfare, her honor and glory are as dear to me as they are to any other son of her's.

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for the profound attention with which you have listened to me, and for the compliment you have seen proper to pay. I bid you, farewell.

Maj. B. F. Perry's Speech.
The publication of this speech in to-day's issue, together with other pressing matter, prevents our giving this distinguished gentleman and his peculiar views that attention which they deserve. We are and have always been avowedly opposed to such a man; and while we are only consistent with our declared purpose as independent journalists in admitting this speech in our columns, we have by no means committed the *Intelligencer* to the doctrines and tenets of Maj. P. We shall take occasion next week to make more explicit and satisfactory reply to this speech.

The Fall Term of Court
Closed on Saturday afternoon, after dispatching a goodly quantity of business. The Sheriff received several new lodgers, for various misdemeanors.

The case of "The State vs. FREDERICK LEACH," for the murder of HAMPTON COBB, resulted in the conviction of LEACH. He was sentenced to be hung on Friday the 11th day of January next.

Crowded Out.
Editorials and general news matter do not receive their usual space this week in consequence of the pressure upon our columns.

We are requested to state that Divine Service will be held in the Methodist Church at this place on next Sabbath.

The Anderson Intelligencer.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 18, 1860.

EDITED BY
J. C. C. FEATHERSTON AND JAMES A. HOYT.

Terms:
One copy one year, invariably in advance, \$1.00.
Advertisements inserted at moderate rates; liberal deductions made to those who will advertise by the year.

Court Calendar for the Western Circuit.
RETURN DAYS.
Abbeville, September 15, Greenville, October 6.
Anderson, " 22, Spartanburg, " 13.
Pickens, " 29, Laurens, " 20.

SITTINGS OF COURT.
Abbeville, October 1, Greenville, October 22.
Anderson, " 8, Spartanburg, " 29.
Pickens, " 15, Laurens, November 5.

Serenade to the Representatives Elect.

Last Wednesday evening was one of unusual hilarity and enjoyment to our citizens generally, several hundred having joined in a serenade to the successful candidates for the Legislature and our member to Congress. The crowd, headed by the Brass Band, proceeded about nine o'clock to the residence of Judge WHITNER, and after appropriate music, loud cheers were given for Maj. B. F. WHITNER. His appearance on the piazza was received with renewed cheers, when he was congratulated in handsome terms by our popular brother of the "quill and scissors," the editor of the *Gazette*. For these congratulations, and the interest and satisfaction manifested by his fellow-citizens at his elevation, Maj. WHITNER responded most feelingly and eloquently. He promised that no act would knowingly be committed by him while in their service which would tend to lessen the esteem or weaken the confidence of his countrymen. He briefly adverted to the responsibilities and duties of office just at this juncture in public affairs, and evidently showed that he appreciated the soliciting aspect of the times, and would meet contingencies as became a man. In concluding his remarks, Maj. WHITNER requested his friends to partake of hospitalities provided for them inside the house. With cheerful desire, the hundreds assembled partook of an elegant and bountiful repast, and administered full justice, no doubt.

Leaving the good cheer and hospitality of Maj. W., the procession next moved towards the residence of Maj. Jous V. Moore, in the northeastern portion of our town. It seemed that at every corner accessions were made to the already large number of people, and we began to conjecture that there was hardly room enough "out-doors" for them, to say nothing of affording even a standing accommodation inside of an ordinary sized house. But the crowd at length collected in front of the Major's dwelling, and with music and deafening cheers, they saluted his appearance upon the piazza. In response to the welcome given, Major Moore spoke in earnest and impressive terms. He felt grateful for this manifestation of good will, and the repeated evidences given of the cordiality and friendship of his fellow-citizens. A few years since he came among them an entire stranger; they had taken him by the hand and advanced him to the position which he this day occupies—all this was enough to call forth unstinted thanks from a grateful heart, and he offered that return most cheerfully. He would endeavor to so demean himself that their trust and confidence might never be betrayed—that he might receive at their hands the merited "well done!" In brief and comprehensive language, he alluded to the probable duties of the next Legislature, and felt confident that it would decide grave matters, upon which he would pronounce for the best interests, in his judgment, of the State, and leave the consequences to be settled by time. Major Moore also concluded by extending an invitation to all present "to partake of better cheer than empty words," and the ringing of glasses and repeated toasts told that many heartily availed themselves of the invitation.

After spending an hour in congratulating Maj. Moore upon his success, and offering wishes for his continued prosperity and happiness, the multitude repaired to the Hon. J. D. ASHMORE's residence, where it was understood Col. W. A. RAYNE was spending the night. The vast crowd had already assembled on our arrival, and were calling for both gentlemen at once. Col. HAYNE first appeared in response to the calls, and made an exceedingly happy effort, we thought. He spoke with feeling and emphasis in regard to the gratitude he felt towards the citizens of Anderson District for their generous support and confidence. His remarks were well calculated to cement the bond of unity that had sprung up between himself and our people. He refrained from the discussion of general politics, because, as he expressed it, the assembly were doubtless anxious to hear their distinguished Representative in Congress, more especially as that gentleman was expected to reply to the sentiments spoken by another distinguished gentleman in the Court House in the morning of the same day. His speech elicited the most enthusiastic applause, which was only equalled by the calls for Col. ASHMORE, who responded at length, combatting the views and positions understood to be taken by his friend, Maj. PERRY. We have already given through these columns the position of Col. A. upon the political questions of the day, and know that all understand his view—consequently, we refrain from making an epitome of his remarks upon this occasion. His sentiments were frequent and unbounded applause, and so far as we could judge, were received with an almost unanimous assent. He finished with a pressing invitation to every one to enjoy the hospitalities of his dwelling, and right merrily came the response from all hearts.

It was late—almost the midnight hour—ere the crowd returned to the square. All expressed themselves delighted at the speeches and reception given. But the programme was not yet concluded. Halting in front of the Benson House, after music by the band, three cheers were given for Gen. SAM'L. McGOVAX, of Abbeville. Although the night had far advanced, no excuse or apology was to be taken, and the appearance of the General upon the balcony was greeted with many huzzas. He spoke for some half hour—attributed the compliment to his District, which had returned him to the Legislature—and gave his political opinions *in extenso*. We heard only a portion of his speech, and from that we judge, could not form an accurate opinion, but heard that on several points we might feel disposed to join issue with him. His remarks were well received, and met the approval of many.

Thus passed one of the most signal nights of glorification and rejoicing that we have ever beheld in Anderson. Limited space prevents further and more elaborate notice of the speeches and occasion. The night will long be remembered by all, and we are gratified that nothing occurred which was calculated to mar the peace, good order and harmony of the evening.

See SLOAN & TOWERS advertisements.

New Advertisements.
READ—
Important orders from the Executive Department. The attractive and inviting card of I. W. TAYLOR, who is supplied with nearly every thing:
The patriotic proclamation of JOHN MILLWEE—ever ready to serve his country or take good Pictures, and vice versa;
The sale of valuable property in Williamston by the Commissioner in Equity for Laurens District;
And so forth and so on—until the end of the chapter of advertisements.

Our Representatives.
The post office address of each member elect to the Legislature from this District is annexed below:
CHARLES S. MATTHEWS, Varennes, S. C.
W. A. HAYNE, Pendleton.
JOHN V. MOORE and B. F. WHITNER, Anderson C. H.

First.
Several mornings this week that hale old gentleman, Jack Frost, has been in our midst, giving abundant proof of his evidence. The weather is cool, bracing and fine—just the season for blankets at night and our favorite "buck-wheats" for breakfast.

Election Returns.
ABBEVILLE.—Senator.—J. Foster Marshall. Representatives.—W. C. Davis, J. N. Cochran, S. McGowan, W. J. Lomax, H. H. Harper.
ANDERSON.—Representatives.—C. S. Matthews, W. A. Hayne, John V. Moore, B. F. Whitner.
CHESTER.—Senator.—S. McAliley. Representatives.—Col. J. S. Wilson, W. T. Gilmore, Col. C. B. Jones.
CHRIST CHURCH.—Senator.—T. M. Wagner. Representatives.—M. W. Vening.
CHSTERFIELD.—Representatives.—A. Macfarlan, W. L. T. Prince.

COLLETON.—Senator.—N. Heyward. Representatives.—W. H. O'Bryan, Carlos Tracy, H. G. Sherbitt.
DARLINGTON.—Senator.—Dr. R. L. Hart. Representatives.—T. P. Lide, Blackwell, Timmons.
EDGEFIELD.—Representatives.—Messrs. Jennings, Butler, Lamar, Mobley, E. G. Palmettaum.
FAIRFIELD.—Senator.—E. E. Quattlebaum. Representatives.—R. B. Boylston, T. W. Woodward, J. B. McCants.
GREENVILLE.—Senator.—Col. T. E. Ware. Representatives.—Col. D. Hoke, Dr. J. P. Hillhouse, Dr. J. M. Sullivan, John W. Stokes.

KESBOW.—Senator.—A. H. Boykin. Representatives.—W. M. Shannon, J. M. DeSaussure.
LANCASTER.—Senator.—Hon. Dixon Barnes. Representatives.—W. Black, J. Williams.
LAURENS.—Senator.—W. D. Simpson. Representatives.—H. N. Carter, S. J. Craig, George Anderson, J. H. Ware.
LEXINGTON.—Senator.—J. C. Hope. Representatives.—J. H. Counts, Col. Clark.
MARLBOROUGH.—Representatives.—W. J. Cook, J. W. Henagan.

MARION.—Senator.—Dr. W. R. Johnson. Representatives.—R. G. Howard, W. S. Mullins, D. W. Beathen.
NEWBERRY.—Senator.—A. C. Garlington. Representatives.—J. H. Williams, James Lipscomb, C. H. Suber.
ORANGE PARISH.—Senator.—G. D. Keitt. Representatives.—T. J. Glover, A. D. Fredricks.
PRINCE GEORGE WYNN.—Representatives.—Richard Dozier, J. H. Read, Jr., P. C. J. Weston.
RICHLAND.—Representatives.—E. F. Booker, A. J. Green, J. G. Gibbs, J. P. Adams.

SPARTANBURG.—Representatives.—A. E. Edwards, W. M. Foster, Jas. Farrow, J. Wimsith, B. F. Bates.
SENDER.—Representatives.—L. P. Fraser, Kennedy, J. S. Bradley.
St. GEORGE'S, DOCHESTER.—Representative.—T. J. Murray.
St. MATTHEWS.—Representative.—Keller.
St. ANDREW'S.—Senator.—W. Izard Bull. Representatives.—Joseph M. Mikell.
St. PAUL'S.—Senator.—J. R. Boyle. Representative.—R. E. Elliott.

St. PHILIPS and St. MICHAEL'S.—Senator.—W. D. Porter. Representatives.—H. Baist, M. P. O'Connor, J. M. Eason, Charles T. Lowndes, Geo. M. Coffin, David Ramsey, Jas. Simons, W. B. DeSaussure, C.